



# SOC 344 Test 1

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relationship between social systems and ecosystems	social systems affect ecosystems ecosystems affect social systems
social structure (macro)	polity (state)- resource allocation economy (market)- raw materials --> goods and services culture (civil society)- understandings and expectations for behavior
global commodity chains	worldwide networks of labor and production processes yielding a finished product
modernization theory	a model of economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of technological and cultural differences between nations
world-systems theory	explains the emergence of a core, periphery, and semi periphery in terms of economic and political connections - Underdeveloped countries due to colonialism - Core exploits periphery - Once resources exhausted in underdeveloped areas of exploitation- areas plunged into cycles of econ instability and poverty
treadmill of production	term describing the operation of modern economic systems that require constant growth, which causes increased exploitation of resources and environmental degradation
ecological modernization	The alignment of environmentally favorable practices with economic self-interest through constant adaptation and restructuring.
social location	the corners in life that people occupy because of their place in society
export processing zones	zones established by many countries in the periphery and semi-periphery where they offer favorable tax, regulatory, and trade arrangements to attract foreign trade and investment
silent spring	1962 book by Rachel Carson that started the environmental movement
ecological violence	
imperialism	A policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, socially, and economically.
environmental racism	deliberate targeting of comms of color for toxic waste facilities, official sanctioning of poisons & pollutants in minority comms, & systemic exclusion of poc from leadership roles in decisions regarding production of env conditions that affect their lives & livelihoods
gold fever	Lucky River Gold Mine, exploiting residents & taking money
native ads	Advertisements that don't look like ads but instead blend into the content around them.
corporate personhood	is the legally defined status of a corporation that endows it with similar but not identical rights and responsibilities as a person.
interlocking directorates	the consolidation of rival enterprises, to ensure harmony officers of a banking syndicate were placed on boards of these rivals
conglomerates and mergers	- a combination of multiple business entities operating in entirely different industries under one corporate group, usually involving a parent company and many subsidiaries - agreement that unites two existing companies into one new company
transnational corporation	A company that conducts research, operates factories, and sells products in many countries, not just where its headquarters or shareholders are located.
measuring productivity	Productivity= Output/Input



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inputs	the resources—such as labor, money, materials, and energy—that are converted into outputs
outputs	the goods, services, and ideas that result from the conversion of inputs
increasing productivity	greater environmental impact
ecological externalities	A consequence of an action that affects someone other than the agent undertaking that action, and for which the agent is neither compensated nor penalized. - -- Externalities arise when an individual, a firm or a country takes an action but does not bear all the costs (negative externality) or all the benefits (positive externality) of the action. - env degradation and pollution
labor productivity	the quantity of goods and services that can be produced by one worker or by one hour of work
logic of science	The philosophy of knowledge that underlies the scientific enterprise, informing its methods and theories.
establishment of science	Practice of science; social, econ, pol & cultural institutions which support it; research centers, nat lab where scientists work; scientists
the greenhouse effect	Natural situation in which heat is retained in Earth's atmosphere by carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor, and other gases
internal colonialism	the economic and political subjugation of the minority group by the dominant group within a nation
unequal environmental impacts	some people affect env more than others some effected by env more than others
marathon for justice	tells the story of past and present environmental inequalities in the United States, and explores some of the ways in which people of color have been disproportionately exposed to toxic chemicals and poisonous releases in the air, on the land, and in the water. The film introduces us to communities around the country who have experienced the detrimental effects of pollution, contamination and the degradation of their lands, and shows how these citizens are mobilizing in the long race for justice.
biomedical model	- unquestioned conceptual model on which medical thinking is based - Focus on individual's role- diet & lifestyle
precautionary principle	When a threat is of serious environmental damage, we should not wait for scientific proof before taking action.
environmental justice movement	1. uneven distribution of environmental hazards 2. awareness of negative health effects of exposure
food insecurity	a condition in which people do not have adequate access to food
food desert	An area characterized by a lack of affordable, fresh and nutritious food.
environmental degradation	deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems; habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife; and pollution.
environmental pollution	the introduction into the biosphere of materials that because of their quantity, chemical nature, or temperature have a negative impact on the ecosystem or that cannot be readily disposed of by natural recycling processes
vertical integration	Practice where a single entity controls the entire process of a product, from the raw materials to distribution
horizontal integration	Absorption into a single firm of several firms involved in the same level of production and sharing resources at that level



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food regime theory	Globalization of food. Food from GS → GN
corporatization of food production	-large corps control farming & all other components of food & agriculture - Control agri outputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) processing (grain elevators, manufactured food), & retail (supermarkets & restaurant chains)
what theoretical perspective takes a macro-level approach to environmental sociology?	world-systems
which category of social structure does the US environmental movement belong?	civil society
according to Barbosa, how does theory effect our understanding of the society-nature relationship?	helps and limits it
regression analysis	set of statistical processes for estimating the relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables
if as economic development increases, environmental impact decreases, which theoretical perspective does this analysis support?	modernization theory
if with accounting for imports, increases in economic development lead to increases in environmental impact, what theoretical perspective does this analysis support?	world-systems theory
which nation does Pellow focus on?	the US
what recent policies does Pellow focus on?	U.S nation-state as an institution that embraces and advances institutional practices of imperialism, environmental racism & ecological violence
institutionalized racism	housing segregation, redlining
what type of corporation does Campbell highlight?	the media
what does Campbell argue?	concentration of media ownership is a bad for democracy
what evidence does Campbell use to support her argument?	A. The US government subsidizes corporations B. Global media corporations present biased information C. Officials who set policy in international organizations are not elected
when were corporations first granted rights as a "natural person" by the supreme court?	14th ammendment
The concept of productivity is situated within which macro-organizing structure of society?	economy (the market)
what does Schnaiberg focus on?	agriculture
how does Schnaiberg think increased productivity affects workers?	workers do not benefit from increased productivity
how do technologies effect the environmental impact of production?	Technologies developed to reduce production costs tend to increase the environmental impact of production.
Which form of environmental input does Gold Fever highlight?	water pollution
what does the biomedical model of health emphasize?	individual agency
Which part of social structure does the precautionary principle relate to most directly?	polity (state)
environmental justice uses which approaches to studying environmental inequalities?	theoretical and methodological
according to Mascarenhas, how are exposures to environmental hazards distributed?	distributed by race and class
NIMBY movement	opposition by residents to a proposed development in their local area. It carries the connotation that such residents are only op-



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	posing the development because it is close to them and that they would tolerate or support it if it were built farther away.
Konefal and Hatanaka highlight which approach to food sustainability?	market-based
what Konefal and Hatanaka argue?	people in the global south do not benefit from the globalization of food production because they can sell their crops abroad.
according to Konefal and Hatanaka how does food aid effect developing countries?	food aid does not benefit developing countries because it undermines the domestic economy
what is the Food Regime Theory aligned with?	world-systems theory
how has corporatization of food changed over time?	it has increased
what is Monsanto's example acquisition of other companies selling seeds related to?	horizontal integration
political consumerism	choosing producers and products with the goal of changing ethical or objectionable institutional or market practices
economies of scale	factors that cause a producer's average cost per unit to fall as output rises
what has happened to the # of hog farms in NC since 1980?	they have decreased
Driscoll and Edwards example of Smithfields Food Company's ownership is which type(s) of integration?	horizontal and vertical
contract system of ownership	an arrangement whereby industrial activities are carried out by a contractor intermediary between the manufacturer or entrepreneur and the workers
Government funding for lagoon covers and technology that turns biogas to electricity. Who is taking responsibility for what?	the state for outputs of production
Point vs. nonpoint sources of pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non-point- pollution which occurs due to a single identifiable source</li> <li>- point- source of the pollution cannot be traced back to a single source</li> </ul>
Does NC economy benefit from hog production?	no
withdrawls	raw materials taken from earth to transform into objects of value
additions	what's returned to environment (waste, pollution)
risk society	systematic ways of dealing with hazards & insecurities induced by modernization
media conglomerates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- set agenda for who and what is brought to mainstream media</li> <li>- Corps never blamed for cause or source of environmental degradation</li> </ul>
think tank	Promote views of scientists who disagree with majority of climate scientists that warming is due to increased greenhouse gasses
neoliberalism	A strategy for economic development that calls for free markets, balanced budgets, privatization, free trade, and minimal government intervention in the economy.
climate justice framework	accountability of polluters, participation of affected people in policymaking, inclusion of inequalities in planning for climate change health outcomes
farms to factories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relies less on nature and more on inputs</li> <li>- Foods produced w sig amounts of chemicals &amp; contains GM ingredients</li> </ul> <p>Involves numerous techs- complex machinery, synthetic fertilizers to increase soil productivity, manufactured pesticides, hybrid or genetic modifications</p>